24009

McGean-Rohco, Inc.

1250 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio 44113, 216/621-6425

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: CEE BEE C-50			Emergency Phone No.: 213/803-4311
Plant Address: 9520 E. Cee Bee Drive	Downey, CA 90241		Chemtrec Phone No. 800/424-9300
Prepared By: TSCA Coordinator		Issue Date: 3/83	Revised Date: 4th 8/88

INGREDIENTS AND HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

Material	%	TLV	C.A.S. #	Suspect Carcinogen
Isopropyl alcohol	10-30	980	67-63-0	NO
Methylene chloride SARA 313 Chemical	70-90	350	75-09-2	YES
		mg/M3		

PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: 104°F	Freezing Point: Unknown	Specific Gravity: 1.24	pH: NA
Vapor Pressure at 20° C: 380 mm Hg	Vapor Density (Air = 1): 2.9	% Volatiles by Volume: 100	Color: Methylene Chloride
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1): >1		Solubility in Water: Insoluble	
Appearance and Form: Clear liquid			

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: NA	Flammable Limits in Air: % By Volume Upper: NA Lower:
Test Method: NA	
Extinguishing Media: NA	
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn.	
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: In direct flame, can decompose to form phosgene.	
DOT Classification: ORM A NA-1693	Note: UK = Unknown NA = Not Applicable

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Effects of Overexposure and Primary Entries to Body:

Primary entries through contact and inhalation of vapor.
May irritate skin or eyes. Possible dermatitis.
Vapors can cause dizziness, nausea.
Can cause damage to liver, kidneys, or blood.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Flush eyes and skin with water for at least 15 minutes.
Get medical attention if any irritation persists.
For inhalation, remove to fresh air.
If symptoms persist, give oxygen and get medical attention.

REACTIVITY DATA

☒ Stable ☐ Unstable Conditions to Avoid:

Incompatability — Materials to Avoid:

none

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Direct contact with flame could form phosgene.

Hazardous Polymerization:

☐ May Occur ☒ Will Not Occur

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Spills:

Absorb with an absorbent material such as vermiculite.
Place in suitable container.

Waste Disposal Methods:

Reclaim solvents by distillation, or burn in approved incinerator, or send to EPA approved waste disposal facility.

Follow all Local, State and Federal regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respirator: NIOSH or MSHA approved organic cartridge respirator.

Ventilation: Sufficient to keep below TLV limits.

Gloves:	Eye and Face:	Other:
Neoprene	Chemical goggles	Sufficient to prevent skin contact.

Handling and Storage:

Store in closed containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
Open containers slowly and with caution.

Methylene Chloride

METHYLENE CHLORIDE POSITION PAPER

Methylene chloride is used in a variety of applications in both consumer and industrial markets where its excellent solvent characteristics, low flammability, and relatively low toxicity brings performance and safety benefits. Methylene chloride has been extensively studied in both animals and humans for many years with no indication of adverse health effects when exposures are controlled within recommended guidelines. For example, a study of over 1,000 workers occupationally exposed to methylene chloride for up to 40 years demonstrated no increased incidences of adverse health effects. In fact, a decreased incidence of cancer was observed when the group exposed to methylene chloride was compared to a similar industrial control group.

In March 1985, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) reviewed a lifetime inhalation study of Fischer 344 and $B_6C_3F_1$ mice exposed six hours daily to as much as 4,000 ppm of methylene chloride. An increased incidence of malignant lung and liver tumors were observed in the mouse, and an increased incidence of benign mammary tumors were observed in the rat. The relevance of this study to humans is questionable because of specific strains of mice and rats used, the high dosages used (up to 4,000 ppm versus an American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists eight-hour, threshold limit value of 50 ppm), and the other specific animal responses. For example, the particular strain of mouse ($B_6C_3F_1$) used in the NTP study is known to have a high rate of spontaneous tumor formation in the lung and liver (up to 30 percent) in the absence of exposure to any methylene chloride.

In summary, although the NTP inhalation study on methylene chloride is a valid animal study, we question its relevance to human risk. This study should be evaluated in context with all the other negative animal and human health data on methylene chloride. We do recommend that air-borne concentrations of methylene chloride be controlled to <50 ppm, which is the current threshold limit value recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. And, finally, we do believe that methylene chloride can continue to be used safely, when appropriate work practices and labeling procedures are followed.

J. D. Flowers
July 1983